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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION OF FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

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• ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

National report of China

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Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2026	YES
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SUMMARY

There are two types of tuna fisheries in the WCPFC Convention Areas: longline and purse seine fisheries. In 2025, 324 longliners and 16 purse seiners flying the Chinese flag operated in the WCPFC Convention Areas. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species by longline fishery and purse seine fishery was estimated to be 39,195.98 MT and 113,723.03 MT (including fishing in the EEZs of PIC), respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, and albacore by the longline fishery was 3,899.95 MT, 15,474.07 MT, and 16,802.00 MT, respectively. The catch of skipjack, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna by the purse seine fishery was estimated at 89,027 MT, 21,309 MT, and 3387.03 MT, respectively. From January to December 2025, fifty (50) scientific observers were trained and dispatched to the Chinese longline vessels in the Pacific Ocean. Fisheries and biological data were collected during the observer trips. The logbook coverage for the longline fishery has been improved, which greatly improves the quality of the data China has collected.

1. Introduction

China has developed its oceanic tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean since 1988 and this region is one of the earliest fishing grounds for China's tuna fishery. There are currently two types of tuna fisheries in the WCPFC Convention area: longline (LL) fishery and purse seine (PS) fishery. The catch of four main tuna species (skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, and albacore) by China in 2004 was 40,165 MT. Catch of the four species hit a historical record of 112,260 MT in 2009 but decreased to 81,938 MT in 2010. It should be noted that the above-mentioned catch does not include the catch from overlapping areas (S4° - S40 °, W130° - W150 °). In 2025, the catch of the four species rebounded to 150,732 MT in the WCPFC Convention Areas.

2. Annual fisheries information

2.1 Fleet structure

2.1.1 LL

All the Chinese LL vessels operated on the high seas and EEZs of Pacific Islands Countries (PIC). The number of LL fishing vessels has shown an increasing trend since 2000. Table 1A shows the number of Chinese LL vessels operating in the WCPFC Convention Area in 2019-2025. The number of LL vessels was 340 in 2022, 327 in 2023 , 323 in 2024 and 324 in 2025.

There are three types of tuna longline vessels, namely Frozen LL target tuna (FLL), deep-frozen LL target tropical tuna (DFLL), and ice fresh LL vessel target tropical tuna (IFLL). Table 1B shows the China LL vessel information in the convention area in 2025. The number of FLL, IFLL, and DFLL vessels was 263, 23, and 38 respectively in 2025.

2.1.2 PS

Chinese fleet entered the WCPFC tropical purse seine fishery in 2001, and it has become very important for the China tuna fishery. The number of PS vessels maintained a steady level of 12-14 during 2009-2013. Several old purse seine vessels have been replaced by newly built vessels in recent years. In 2025 there are 16 purse seiners flagged China fishing in the WCPFC Convention Area. Table 1 shows the number of Chinese PS vessels operating in the WCPFC Convention area in 2019-2025.

2.2 Annual Catch in the WCPFC Convention area

2.2.1 LL

The total catch by Chinese LL in the WCPFC Convention area from 2019 to 2025 is shown in Table 2. The total catch in the longline fishery was 39,195.98 MT in 2025. The catch mainly consists of ALB, BET, and YFT. In 2025, the percentages of ALB,

BET, and YFT by LL were 42.19%, 9.78%, and 38.85%, respectively.

Table 3 shows the catch of non-target species caught by Chinese LL in the WCPFC Convention Area from 2019 to 2025, mainly including three billfish species (striped marlin, blue marlin, and black marlin) and three shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako, and Oceanic whitetip shark).

2.2.2 PS

The total catch by Chinese PS in the WCPFC Convention area from 2019 to 2025 was shown in Table 2. The catch was 53,716 MT in 2010, increased to 77,551 MT in 2011, then sharply decreased to 49,148 MT in 2012. In 2025, the main catch species by the PS fishery were skipjack and yellowfin tuna. The catch of bigeye tuna (mainly juveniles) was estimated to be 3387.03 MT. The catch of yellowfin tuna was estimated to be 21,309 MT. The catch of skipjack was estimated to be 89,027 MT (Table 2).

2.3 Fishing Patterns

2.3.1 LL

The Chinese longline fleet can be divided into two categories: temperate longline targeting albacore tuna and operating mainly in the subtropical and temperate area of the southern hemisphere, and tropical longline (between 20°N - 30°S) targeting bigeye and yellowfin tuna. Tropical longline, accounting for 99.51% of total hooks in Chinese longline fishery, operated in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pacific Island Countries and high seas.

2.3.2 PS

The Chinese PS vessels mainly operate in the tropical waters close to the equator area targeting skipjack. Since most of the fishing grounds are located in the EEZs of PICs, these vessels acquire fishing permits through access agreements with PICs, including Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati.

2.4. Disposal of Catch

Bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna caught by longline vessels operating in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pacific Island Countries and on the high seas were exported to Japan's sashimi market. Other species caught as by-catch are sold to the local market of operating ports. Albacore catch was landed at Fiji for the cannery. Catch in the PS fishery was mostly transshipped to Thailand for cannery as well.

3. Research and Statistics

3.1 Observer program

To have a high standard of scientific observer program, scientific observers are rigorously trained for collecting the fishery data of tunas and other pelagic fish stocks, including size-frequency data of all pelagic fishes as well as sea turtle information. Six (6) observers has been sent to the Chinese longline vessels on the high seas since 2011, and this number has incresead year by year. In 2025, fifty (50) scientific observers were dispatched to the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). Table 4 presents observer trip information on areas, periods, total hooks and hooks per basket, etc. Table 5 shows the observer coverage information.

3.2 Data collection system

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of China, is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. National-wide meetings on tuna data quality have been organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants included managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel of every company engaged in tuna fishing is required to report fishery data (such as catch and effort by species, month, gear, area, etc.) to China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA). Data coverage of catch and effort is 100%. COFA and Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) host and maintain the fishery and observer database for the tuna fisheries of China.

Since 2008, each LL vessel is required by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF) to use a standard logbook which is modified frequently according to the latest applicable CMMs, and return it to SHOU before the end of March following year. The data contained in the logbook are evaluated and audited to ensure good quality for the data collected.

Another important way to collect size data is port sampling. Port-sampling program conducted in domestic ports aims at collecting length data of tunas and other species. Measurement is done when unloading from fishing vessels or in the processing plants.

3.3 Research activities

The scientific papers published in the scientific journal from 2023 to 2025 were as follows:

- Wang X, Liu W J, Zhang J. Effect of Oceanic Niño index on interannual CPUE of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in Western and Central Pacific Ocean based on ARIMA model. South China Fisheries Science, 2023,19(04):10-20 (in Chinese).
- Zhou C, Yang X, Yang B G, et al. Nutritional ecological niche of Pacific yellowfin tuna based on fatty acid analysis. Journal of Fishery Sciences of China, 2023,30(10):1202-1213(in Chinese).
- Wang Z H, Yang X M, Tian S Q. Spatial pattern characteristics of albacore tuna resources at different spatial scales in South Pacific. South China

- Fisheries Science, 2023,19(02):31-41(in Chinese).
- Zhang J, Liu W J, Wang Y X, et al. Reproductive Biology of Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Tropical Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Journal of Fisheries of China, 2023:1-12(in Chinese).
 - Xu Z Q, WANG J T, Lei L, et al. Spatial and Temporal Distribution of the Fishing Ground Gravity of *Thunnus alalunga* in Western and Central Pacific. FISHERIES SCIENCE, 2023,42(04):604-612(in Chinese).
 - Shi X F, Wu X C, Wang Y X, et al. Feeding ecology of *Thunnus obesus* in the tropical Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Marine Fisheries, 2023, 45(01): 49-59(in Chinese).
 - Xu Z, Wang J, Zhou C, et al. Identification of Fishing State of Purse Seine Fishing Vessels Based on Multi-Indices. Journal of Ocean University of China, 2023, 22(6): 1605-1612.
 - Xu R, Yang X, Tian S. Use of Space-Time Cube Model and Spatiotemporal Hot Spot Analyses in Fisheries—A Case Study of Tuna Purse Seine. Fishes, 2023, 8(10): 525.
 - Yang S, Yu L, Wang F, et al. The environmental niche of the tuna purse seine fleet in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean based on different fisheries data. Fishes, 2023, 8(2): 78.
 - Pan B Y, Zhu J F, Lin Q Q, Geng Z, Wu F, Zhang Y Y. Study on the catch, bycatch and discard of Chinese pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean. Aquaculture and Fisheries, 2024, 9(2):2096-1758.
 - Robertson M, Cadigan N, Regular P, Koen-Alonso M, Cyr F, Zhang F, Eddy T. Testing models of increasing complexity to develop ecosystem-informed fisheries advice. *Fish and Fisheries*, 2024, 25(3):491-507.
 - Feng, S., Dai, X.J., Tian, S.Q., et al. 2025. *A case study of purse seine fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean: environmental drivers affecting skipjack tuna catches*. Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 13(8): 1444.
 - Yang, S., et al. 2025. Short- and Medium-Term Predictions of Spatiotemporal Distribution of Tuna Longline Fishing Grounds in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Fishes, 10(10): 479.
 - Yang, S., Zhang, X., et al. 2025. *Short- and Medium-Term Predictions of Spatiotemporal Distribution of Tuna Longline Fishing Grounds in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean*. Fishes, 10(10): 479.

3.4 Research cruise

According to WCPFC Convention principles "on the need to collect and share data, including information from national research programs"(Article 5) and "The function of promoting the conduct of relevant scientific research and disseminating the results thereof is one of the functions of the Commission" (Article 10), China as a member country has conducted a five-year scientific survey program using its fishery research vessel "Song Hang" with longline as main gear in the WCPFC convention area. The survey will collect fundamental data and conduct experiments to improve the commission's scientific research to support better management advice. This cruise was

conducted with the aims of 1) Collecting fishery-independent data including catch and effort and biological data for common species caught by longline; 2) Sampling for the study of the stock structure of target and bycatch species; 3) Assessing the influence of different types of longline hooks and baits on catch rate and survival rate of bycatch species; 4) Investigating the mechanisms of moving and aggregating of main species by incorporating environmental factors, and 5) Conducting tagging and releasing experiments for sharks and other bycatch species when incidentally caught. The survey covered the area in the high sea from 129°47' E to 150°30' E and 11°47' N to 17°35' N between late September 13th and November 12th in 2025. A total of 40 sets (15255 hooks) were released, and a total of 34 species were recorded in this survey. For more details, our scientists will submit the working papers to the scientific committee and share our new findings and understanding with WCPFC and other CCMs.

4 Implementation of Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 CMM 2009-03

In accordance with CMM 2009-03, the number of fishing vessels for swordfish in the Convention Area south of 20°S was limited to the number in any year during 2000-2005, and the catch of swordfish caught in the Convention Area south of 20°S is limited to the amount caught in any year during the period 2000-2006.

China has no vessels targeting swordfish. The total catch on the swordfish in south of 20°S in 2025 in the Convention Area was 28.50 MT.

4.2 Observer coverage

In accordance with WCPFC 11 decision – para 484(b), CCMs are to compile and include in Annual Report Part 1 to be submitted from 2015 onwards, observer coverage for their longline fleet activity in the previous calendar year. A total of 50 trips were sent observers in 2025, and 8.46% of fishing days were observed in China longline fishery (Table 4 and 5), 10.30% by both Electronic Monitoring and human observers.

4.3 CMM 2009-06

In accordance with CMM 2009-06, CCMs shall report on all transshipment activities (including transshipment activities that occur in ports or EEZs) in Part 1 of its Annual Report. The summary information of transshipment activities of our fishing fleets in 2025 was shown in Table 6.

4.4 CMM 2011-03

In accordance with CMM 2011-03, CCMs shall advise in their Part 1 Annual Report of any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels. Incidents of cetaceans encircled by purse seine nets during the operation of Chinese flagged purse seine vessels in 2025 were recorded in Table 7.

4.5 CMM 2018-03

In accordance with CMM 2018-03, CCMs shall annually provide to the Commission, in part 1 of their annual reports, all available information on interactions with seabirds reported or collected by observers, including mitigation used, observed and reported species-specific seabird bycatch rates, and numbers, to enable the Scientific Committee to estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries to which the WCPFC Convention applies.

The fisheries authority of China required fishing vessels to take appropriate measures to mitigate incidental catch of seabirds, although China fishing vessels almost operate in the areas between 20°N and 40°S.

China Overseas Fisheries Association organized a training meeting on the bycatch mitigation of seabirds and sharks online. The mitigation method was emphasized by experts from SHOU for the industry people, managers, and stakeholders. One species of seabirds was been found by our observers on board, and the information regarding interactions with seabirds reported by observers was shown in Tables 8-10.

4.6 CMM 2006-04

In accordance with CMM 2006-04, CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the catch levels of their fishing vessels that have taken striped marlin as bycatch as well as the number and catch levels of vessels fishing for striped marlin in the Convention Area south of 15°S.

The bycatch of striped marlin in the Convention area south of 15°S in 2025 is 46.88 MT. None of China's fishing vessels targets striped marlin.

4.7 CMM 2015-02

In accordance with CMM 2015-02, CCMs shall report annually to the Commission the annual catch levels taken by each of their fishing vessels that have taken South Pacific albacore, as well as the number of vessels actively fishing for South Pacific albacore, in the Convention area south of 20°S.

The catch of South Pacific albacore in the convention area south of 20°S in 2025 by the China fishery fleet was 4,460.32 MT. There were 47 vessels actively fishing on the high sea in the Convention area south of 20°S.

4.8 CMM 2019-03

In accordance with CMM 2019-03, all CCMs shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of albacore north of the equator and all fishing efforts north of the equator in fisheries directed at albacore.

In 2025, the total catch of north Pacific albacore by the Chinese fishing fleet was 9.89 MT in the north Convention area, and 5 vessels targeted at albacore in the North Pacific Ocean. Fishing effort in fishing days for North Pacific albacore was shown in Table 11.

4.9 CMM 2023-03

In accordance with CMM 2023-03, all CCMs taking more than 200 metric tons of North Pacific swordfish shall report annually to the WCPFC Commission all catches of North Pacific swordfish in the high seas and EEZs within the Convention Area north of 20° N and all fishing effort in those fisheries.

In 2025, China has no fishing vessel targeting North Pacific swordfish, and no swordfish taken by Chinese fleets in the Convention Area north of 20° N.

4.10 CMM 2025-02

In accordance with CMM 2025-02, CCMs shall encourage vessels flying their flag to use, or transition towards using, non-plastic and biodegradable materials in the construction of FADs. CCMs shall also encourage their flag vessels to report the loss of drifting FADs to CCM fisheries authorities.

China has continued to follow the Scientific Committee ongoing review of biodegradable FAD research under CMM 2023-01 paragraph 19. In line with the paragraph 19 timeline for Commission recommendations by 2026, scientific institutions — including SHOU and the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences — participate in the Scientific Committee’s FAD-related discussions and contribute observational data from Chinese purse seine fleet operations. This engagement supports China’s readiness for any stepwise introduction timeline that may be adopted by the Commission following the 2026 recommendations.

On November 31, 2024, SHOU, in collaboration with Zhongyu Global Seafood Corporation, Shanghai Kaichuang Deep Sea Fisheries Co., Ltd., and Zhejiang Ocean Family Co., Ltd., participated in the WCPFC Project 110a led by SPC. The project aims to provide the WCPFC and the tuna industry with essential data on the design, material types, performance, implementation challenges, and cost-effectiveness of non-entangling and biodegradable dFADs (bio-FADs) in the WCPO context. It supports the transition toward ecologically sustainable dFAD designs and provides critical insights for WCPFC CMMs.

In 2025, the three participating fishing enterprises will deploy a total of 145 biodegradable Jelly-FADs. Previously, from March 31 to April 1, 2025, SHOU hosted the International Workshop and Training on Biodegradable FADs in Weihai, China. The workshop invited prominent international experts, including Dr. Lauriane Escalle (SPC), Dr. Gala Moreno (ISSF), and Donald David (SPC Micronesia Office), alongside representatives from all Chinese tuna purse seine enterprises and fishing gear manufacturers. The sessions focused on FAD R&D progress, sustainable fishing pathways under international compliance, and the sharing of practical field results.

To date, over 100 Jelly-FADs have been deployed under Project 110a. These devices, with structural optimizations co-developed by SPC, ISSF, and SHOU, utilize bio-based regenerated cellulose fibers and natural cotton materials developed by domestic Chinese manufacturers. Continuous performance data collection is underway, providing key technical support for the green transition of FADs.

Regarding the reporting of FAD loss and beaching, China actively improve the tracking of drifting FADs. Based on a subset of the Chinese tuna purse seine fleet, SHOU developed data-filtering algorithms to identify and classify instances of FAD loss and beaching events through trajectory and drift pattern analysis. Initial analysis of the 2025 dataset revealed distinct spatiotemporal patterns of FAD dynamics within the monitored subset. A total of 1,231 unique active satellite buoys were identified from FAD tracking data provided by 13 mainland Chinese tuna purse-seine vessels. Confirmed beaching events were mainly concentrated in the archipelagic waters around Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and the Marshall Islands. This pattern may be related to the regional surface circulation in the tropical western and central Pacific, where westward to northwestward drift associated with the South Equatorial Current and trade-wind forcing can transport FADs toward island chains and coastlines, thereby increasing the probability of coastal interception and beaching. For the identification of loss events, the defined fishing area was set as 20°N–20°S and 130°E–150°W. Loss events were mainly distributed near this boundary, with the strongest concentration along the western boundary, approximately between 0° and 20°N. Additional loss events occurred near the northern boundary around 130°E–150°E and near the eastern boundary around 5°–10°N. These loss patterns may reflect boundary-exit pathways driven by large-scale surface advection, with westward equatorial flow promoting leakage across the western boundary, while circulation variability near the northern and eastern margins may contribute to FADs drifting beyond the defined management area.

Moving forward, China aims to gradually scale up this analysis to encompass broader fleet coverage, moving towards a systematic monitoring and reporting framework that fully aligns with the Commission conservation objectives.

**Table 1A Number of Chinese tuna fishing vessels operating in the WCPFC
Convention area in 2021-2025**

Year	LL	PS	Total
2021	341	16	357
2022	340	16	356
2023	327	18	345
2024	323	18	341
2025	324	16	340

Note: Both LL vessels and PS vessels include chartered vessels

Table 1B China LL vessels operation in Convention Area in 2025

Metric Tons	Frozen LL target Tuna	Deep Frozen LL target tropical tuna	Ice Fresh LL vessel target Tropical Tuna
0-50	0	0	0
51-200	29	0	0
200-500	231	8	23
500+	3	30	0
Total	263	38	23

**Table 2 Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by the Chinese tuna fishery
in the WCPFC Convention area in 2021-2025
(Unit of catch: MT in round weight)**

Year	Gear	ALB	BET	YFT	SKJ	SWO	BIL	OTH	Total
2021	LL	16076	5493	9530	0	643	1171	832	33745
	PS	0	103	6037	30016	0	0	0	36156
	Total	16076	5596	15567	30016	643	1171	832	69901
2022	LL	26437	5667	9560	0	498	1015	1651	44828
	PS	0	203	1950	42292	0	0	0	44445
	Total	26437	5870	11510	42292	498	1015	1651	89273
2023	LL	26552	5395	14248	0	547	1802	3091	51635
	PS	0	132	1807	38491	0	0	0	40430
	Total	26552	5527	16055	38491	547	1802	3091	92065
2024	LL	29750	4327	18253	2038	285	1880	331	56864
	PS	0	317.5	4380.5	68144	0	0	0	72842
	Total	29750	4644.5	22633.5	70182	285	1880	331	129706
2025	LL	16802	3900	15474	833	220	970	997	39196
	PS	0	3387	21309	89027	0	0	0	113723
	Total	16802	7287	36783	89860	220	970	997	152919

Note: BIL includes striped marlin, blue marlin and black marlin; OTH includes shortbill spearfish and sailfish.

**Table 3 Catch of non-target species by the Chinese LL tuna fishery in the
WCPFC Convention Area from 2021 to 2025
(Unit of catch: MT or individuals)**

Species	Billfish (MT)			Sharks(individuals)		
	Striped marlin	Blue marlin	Black marlin	Blue Shark	Shortfin Mako	Oceanic Whitetip
2021	114	843	74	11173	1046	920
2022	76	894	45	10145	593	557
2023	118	1297	96	10397	1672	688
2024	187	1494	199	24840	48	64
2025	117	886	85	33722	87	0

**Table 4 Trip information of Chinese scientific observer deployed
in the Pacific Ocean during 2025**

Tr ip	observer_type	Target	DEPARTURE	RETURN	Fishing days	Total hooks	HPB
1	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/2/25	56	60825	25
2	human observer	ALB	2025/3/11	2025/12/31	200	729060	28
3	human observer	BET	2025/9/13	2025/11/12	40	15117	16
4	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/2/22	26	85722	26
5	human observer	YFT	2025/1/1	2025/3/4	41	140650	27
6	human observer	ALB	2025/6/23	2025/12/31	141	462275	28
7	human observer	ALB	2025/5/20	2025/12/31	151	540655	27
8	human observer	ALB	2025/3/17	2025/12/25	68	269334	26
9	human observer	ALB	2025/5/17	2025/12/31	205	696763	28
10	human observer	YFT	2025/1/1	2025/3/6	51	205575	25
11	human observer	ALB	2025/8/6	2025/12/31	131	416394	27
12	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/3/14	52	187677	27
13	human observer	YFT	2025/6/26	2025/12/31	150	540081	28
14	human observer	ALB	2025/1/2	2025/9/21	14	52075	26
15	human observer	ALB	2025/1/2	2025/8/23	22	92367	27
16	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/6/2	15	58474	26
17	human observer	ALB	2025/1/2	2025/12/16	13	49900	25
18	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/3/31	59	247468	26
19	human observer	BET	2025/1/14	2025/7/28	170	590180	23
20	human observer	YFT	2025/8/3	2025/9/30	59	185010	21
21	human observer	BET	2025/1/15	2025/10/13	227	688300	20
22	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/5/6	17	72444	27
23	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/7/7	120	532012	26
24	human observer	BET	2025/1/1	2025/1/14	13	40152	24
25	human observer	ALB	2025/2/12	2025/2/28	14	56300	25

26	human observer	ALB	2025/8/23	2025/11/3	67	228900	30
27	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/8/13	13	51000	25
28	human observer	ALB	2025/3/30	2025/10/1	54	200798	26
29	human observer	ALB	2025/4/21	2025/11/29	67	295669	26
30	human observer	ALB	2025/1/2	2025/1/29	12	47375	25
31	human observer	ALB	2025/4/22	2025/12/31	133	470411	27
32	human observer	ALB	2025/5/16	2025/12/31	58	246969	27
33	human observer	YFT	2025/4/2	2025/12/31	233	857194	23
34	human observer	YFT	2025/6/5	2025/12/31	40	156130	26
35	human observer	BET	2025/7/31	2025/12/30	91	303250	25
36	human observer	ALB	2025/1/1	2025/10/14	42	173670	27
37	human observer	ALB	2025/8/20	2025/12/31	117	424168	29
38	human observer	ALB	2025/3/16	2025/6/10	62	243854	26
39	human observer	ALB	2025/8/11	2025/12/27	117	414596	28
40	EM	YFT	2025/1/13	2025/3/9	47	213305	
41	EM	YFT	2025/4/17	2025/7/6	57	256450	
42	EM	YFT	2025/1/31	2025/3/24	44	153384	
43	EM	YFT	2025/1/14	2025/3/26	59	186900	
44	EM	YFT	2025/1/13	2025/4/16	82	286088	
45	EM	YFT	2025/1/1	2025/3/27	64	201900	
46	EM	YFT	2025/3/29	2025/7/22	66	357315	
47	EM	YFT	2025/3/26	2025/8/16	69	434082	
48	EM	YFT	2025/4/17	2025/7/6	61	246686	
49	EM	YFT	2025/3/28	2025/8/2	111	371322	
50	EM	YFT	2025/3/28	2025/7/27	39	351750	

Note: HPB-Hook Per Basket. D- deep frozen tuna longline; F-frozen tuna longline

Table 5 Summary of longline observer coverage (by No. Of Days) for 2025

CCM fleet	Fishery	Days fished			No. Of hooks			Days at sea			No. Of trips		
		Total est.	Obs.	%	Total est.	Obs.	%	Total est.	Obs.	%	Total est.	Obs.	%
China	Distant-water	29427	3031	10.30									

Table 6 The summary of transshipment operations by fishery of 2025: (1) the total quantities, by weight (M.T); (2) the number of transshipments

(1)

Offloaded and Received	Transshipment in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national Jurisdiction	Transhipped inside the Convention Area and Transhipped outside the Convention Area	Caught Inside the convention Area and Caught outside the Convention Area	Product Form	Fishing Gear	Total	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	Striped Marlin	SWO	BUM	Shark	BLM	Others
offloaded	outside EEZ	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	11985.391	1870.73	7059.958	2171.08	55.978	32.279	93.918	168.268	0	2.035	531.145
offloaded	outside EEZ	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	1039.013	187.127	78.323	527.819	0	13.75	26.729	0	0	0	205.265
offloaded	outside EEZ	outside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	2804.17	234.369	428.399	1873.419	0.355	25.472	13.891	0.944	0	0	227.321
offloaded	outside EEZ	outside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	8862.576	647.621	570.993	6456.17	2.138	112.236	77.825	2.055	0	0	993.538
offloaded	in port	inside		Frozen	Longliner	936.783	81.428	110.601	591.389	32.655	7.517	9.221	13.069	0	0	90.903
received	outside EEZ	inside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	2031.025	316.789	631.963	866.317	4.705	14.622	37.351	12.823	0	0	146.455
received	outside EEZ	inside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	1007.474	185.609	76.551	504.993	0	13.706	26.292	0	0	0	200.323
received	outside EEZ	outside	inside	Frozen	Longliner	2708.802	226.219	406.761	1810.053	0.355	25.472	13.844	0	0	0	226.098
received	outside EEZ	outside	outside	Frozen	Longliner	8463.542	604.185	536.292	6173.418	2.138	110.018	75.449	0.492	0	0	961.55
received	in port	inside		Frozen	Longliner	68.348	43.496	22.686	0	0	0	0.696	0	0	0	1.47

*Catches from both inside and outside of the convention area involved in one transshipment event will be separated into two rows in this table.

(2)

Offloaded and Received	Transshipment in port, transhipped at sea in areas of national jurisdiction, and transshipped beyond areas of national Jurisdiction	Transhipped inside the Convention Area and Transhipped outside the Convention Area	Product Form	Fishing Gear	Number of Transshipments
offloaded	outside EEZ	inside	Frozen	Longliner	193
offloaded	outside EEZ	outside	Frozen	Longliner	104
offloaded	in port	inside	Frozen	Longliner	8
received	outside EEZ	inside	Frozen	Longliner	38
received	outside EEZ	outside	Frozen	Longliner	100
received	in port	inside	Frozen	Longliner	3

**Table 7 Incidents of cetaceans encircled by purse seine nets during the operation
of Chinese flagged purse seine vessels in 2025**

Species	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Life Status(Dead/Alive)	Number of Individuals
FAL	2025/1/3	6°40' S	172°94' E	A	2
FAL	2025/2/4	0°27' S	166°42' E	A	2
FAL	2025/3/12	03°59' S	172°62' E	A	1
FAL	2025/8/3	01°06' S	174°98' E	A	3
FAL	2025/3/8	04°17' S	176°82' E	A	5
FAL	2025/9/10	02°27' S	168°39' E	A	2
FAL	2025/12/22	02°16' S	172°62' E	A	3
FAL	2025/1/22	2°58' S	171°55' E	A	1
FAL	2025/3/18	4°95' S	162°04' E	A	3

**Table 8 Effort, observed and estimated seabird captures by fishing year for
China**

a) South of 30°S

Year	Fishing effort (1000 hooks)				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	23	6511	584	8.97	0	0
2022	52	2286	899	39.33	0	0
2023	47	572	74	12.94	0	0
2024	6	187	75	40.11	0	0
2025	7	1435	1299	90.52	3	0.002

b) North of 23°N

Year	Fishing effort (1000 hooks)				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate

2021	17	959	0	0	0	0
2022	9	183	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0

c) 23°N - 30°S

Year	Fishing effort (1000 hooks)				Observed seabird captures	
	Number of vessels	Number of hooks	Observed hooks	% hooks observed	Number	Rate
2021	308	140551	12911	9.19	0	0
2022	263	122494	7850	6.41	0	0
2023	335	86500	8893	10.28	23	0.00259
2024	324	146299	9267	6.33	2	0.00022
2025	324	125867	11803	9.38	0	0

Table 9 Proportion of mitigation types¹ used by the fleet in 2025

	Combination of Mitigation Measures	Proportion of observed effort using mitigation measures					
		South of 30°S	25°S-30°S	25°S to 23°N	North of 23°N		
	No mitigation measures			100%			
Options required south of 30°S	TL + NS	52.81%	18.46%				
	TL + WB	47.19%	10.26%				
	NS + WB						
	TL + WB + NS						
	HS						
Other options 25°S-30°S	WB						
	TL		71.28%				
Other options north of 23°N	SS/BC/WB/DSLS						
	SS/BC/WB/(MOD or BDB)						
Provide any other combination of mitigation measures here	NS only						
	Totals (must equal 100%)	100%	100%	100%			

¹TL = tori line, NS = night setting, WB = weighted branch lines, SS = side setting, BC= bird curtain, BDB = blue dyed bait, DSLS = deep setting line shooter, MOD =

management of offal discharge, HS = hook-shielding device.

**Table 10 The number of observed seabird bycatch of longline fishery by species
and by area in 2025**

Year	Species	South of 30°	25°S— 30°S	North of 23°N	23°N— 25°S	Total
2025	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	3	0	0	0	3
Total		3	0	0	0	3

**Table 11 Average annual fishing effort for 2002-2004 and annual fishing
effort for longline from 2020 to 2025 directed at North Pacific albacore.**

CCM	Area	Fishery	2002-04 Average		2020		2021		2022	
			No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days
China	N Pacific	LL	10	1250	10	1075	10	295	10	429
			2023		2024		2025			
			No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days	No. of vessels	Vessel days		
			10	524	10	889	5	726		

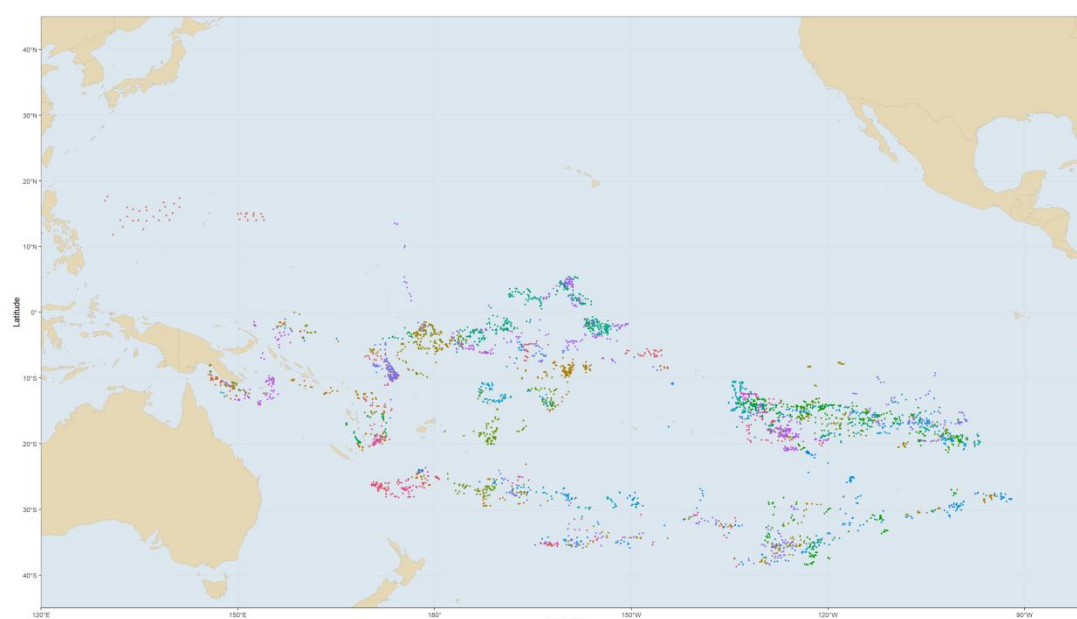


Figure 1 Position of Chinese scientific observer trip during 2025 in the Pacific